Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 7.

A Curious Document.

All that we are permitted to say, in reference to the following deeply interesting letter, is, that we have been informed that it was taken, by violence, from a man named O'Connor, while he was in prison in Dublin, on a charge of treason, in 1799, and that it was said that he had obtained the original, in the Latin language, at Naples.

There is a sentence at the close of the letter, written in some language which we are not learned enough to understand, but presume that it is the ancient British.

It is committed to the consideration of the learned and the good of every religious denomination.---*Philadelphia Press.*

CLAUDIA TO EUNICE.

I send, by the hand of your son, Timotheus, the picture you have so often admired. I do not allow myself to suppose that your admiration arises from any extraordinary ability displayed in the execution of the work; but attribute it to the advantage the British works have over those of the Romans, in the use of a greater variety of colors. I do not think I could have made so truthful a representation of the scene by the use of only two colors. The green, red, and yellow leaves; the blue sky; the silver edging of the clouds; the black horse of the Roman, and the difference in the colors of the costumes, hair, and complexions of the parties represented in the picture, could not have been set forth, truthfully, by a very limited number of colors. I have seen pictures in my own country quite as good as any I have seen here. But it is the fashion, in Rome, to depreciate everything relating to my country, its people, and their works. Their religion is plotted out, their histories destroyed, their traditions denied, and their arts and sciences regarded as a myth. It is thus that Rome always treats the nations which she subjugates. The little streams must be swallowed up in the great flood of the conquerors. But, my object is to write details, not commentaries; and, in accordance with your request, I put in writing a sketch of the incidents which the picture was intended to perpetuate, together with some of the principal events of my life. Now that my excellent friend and kind protector, Vespasian, has become Emperor, I feel free to express my thoughts, and have a heart full of joy and hope.

The man in the dress of a Roman warrior, lying on the ground near where his black horse stands, is Vespasian. The others, as any one will perceive, are all Britons. The commander of the party, giving orders to the men, who are about raising the Roman from the ground, is my father. The girl, endeavoring to wipe the blood from the face of the prostrate Roman, is regarded by persons who remember how I looked when I was young, as a fair likeness of what I was then. My father frequently took me with him in his hunting excursions, and also to his military journeys. In one of these excursions we found a Roman warrior lying on the ground, seriously injured by a fall from his horse, apparently caused by the projecting limb of a tree. Active hostilities were not, at that time, carried on between the Britons and the Romans, because each kept within the limits of the territories occupied by them respectively. But the Roman had, in this instance, crossed the line. My father declared that, as it did not appear that his purpose was a hostile one, and he had met with a misfortune, the law of our religion required that he should be taken care of, and, as soon as he recovered, set at liberty, so that he might return to his friends to tell them that the Britons understood the duties of hospitality. He therefore ordered the man and his horse to be brought to our camp. The Roman had received an injury on the head. He remained insensible for several days. I become his physician and his nurse. I was, at the time, what is called a priestess in the Druid's temple, and was skilled in the healing art—as all the Druids were. Through my skill and attention, the Roman recovered. He was unbounded in his expressions of gratitude for the preservation of his life, and offered many rich rewards, all of which were, of course, declined. He had won the esteem of every one who conversed with him. But he seemed unwilling to tell his name; and appeared anxious that we should regard him as a common soldier, and was evidently surprised to find that there was no intention to detain him as a prisoner, or to harm him in any respect. After he had mounted his horse, he leaned down towards me, and handed me a ring, with curious devices on it. As he did so, he said, "You have saved my life; if ever you need a friend among the Romans, produce that ring, and friends will arise to serve you." He then galloped off, and we thought no more of him. Our country was in trouble, and the trouble soon increased, bringing the heaviest afflictions upon my father and his family.

My grandfather, Codallon, had married Europeia, and my father, Caradoc, called by the Romans Caracticus, was their oldest child.—My aunt, Boadicea, was their youngest. On the death of King Metallinus, the brother of Europeia, without children, my father succeeded to his throne. About this time Cartismandue, the Queen of the Brigantes, and widow of Cymbeline, for the purpose of increasing her influence, opened negotiations to unite her family with ours. The death of Europeia had furnished her the opportunity to make an impression on my grandfather. The result of her plans was, that Codallon married her; my father, Caradoc, married her daughter; and my aunt, Boadicea, was married to her son, Arviragus. Thus strengthened in her influences, she refused to pay the tribute to Rome, which Cymbeline had paid without objection.—The result was, the renewal of war with the Romans. But the Emperor Claudius soon effected, by policy, what he could not not have accomplished by force. A peace was agreed upon to his satisfaction, by his giving his daughter, by his first wife, Claudia Urgalanilla, in marriage to Arviragus. This wife of Claudius had been repudiated for infidelity, and the child had been ordered to be exposed, because it was believed to be illegitimate. But its life had been saved by its nurse, and, when the child became a woman, her strong likeness to the Emperor, and her beauty, her powers of mind, and sweet disposition, secured his protection. Many believed that her mother had been unjustly accused. When the Emperor's daughter arrived in Britain, she was called Guimpa. To enable Arviragus to receive her, he repudiated my aunt, Boadicea, without any just cause. My father, then King of the Silures, and several dependant kingdoms, was indignant at the insult to his sister. She was a woman of great abilities, energy, and influence, and she exerted all her powers to redress her wrongs. Messages were sent to the different British kings to influence them against the Romans. A powerful army was raised, and my father was chosen to command it. I need not detail the long struggle and the brave deeds that followed. The great battle of Caer Caradoc resulted, as you know, in the defeat of the Britons. My uncle, my mother, and myself, were taken prisoners. My father, after covering himself with glory, by a series of the most heroic achievements, became faint with loss of blood from his many wounds. After all was lost, he directed some of his friends to convey him to Cartismandue for protection. She was his step-mother, as well as his mother-in-law. He thought he had a right to demand the hospitality from one thus double bound to him.—But she proved false and cruel, and delivered him up, in chains, to the Romans. We were carried to Rome to grace the triumph of the conquerors; to be first degraded, and then destroyed, according to the Roman usage. As soon as we arrived in this city, a Roman knight, named Pudens, advanced towards me, and signified to the surrounding crowd that he desired to speak with me. They instantly gave way before him with every mark of respect. He asked me, in the British tongue, if my name was Gladus Ruffyth. I answered that it was. He then asked if I remembered receiving a ring from a wounded Roman, for my kindness to him, in his illness, at my father's camp. I had preserved the ring, but I had not any strong hopes of deriving much benefit from it, in the terrible extremity to which we had been reduced by the fortune of war. We had been captured in open arms against Rome, and had no reason to expect a departure from her custom, in the treatment of captives of war. But the moment Pudens saw the devices on the ring, he told me that it was the ring of Vespasian, who, at the time he was under my care, was an officer of high distinction in the Roman legions in Britain; that he had since been recalled; that he was, at present, absent from Rome, but Pudens, who had served with him in Britain, was fully acquainted with the debt of gratitude Vespasian owed to our family, and especially to me. He told me to be of good cheer; that Vespasian had friends and retainers enough then, in the city, to prevent any injustice to one who had saved his life as I had; that he would immediately see the Emperor, and if he did not comply with the wishes of Vespasian, the whole army —— He did not finish the sentence, but took the ring and departed. This was the first intimation we had that the stranger in our camp was Vespasian. We all had heard the fame of his noble deeds. He was then celebrated in the Western as much as he is now in the Eastern world. In the evening Pudens returned with the ring and told me that he had seen the Emperor—that our hospitality would not be forgotten, and that my father would be heard before he should be condemned. He was, accordingly, fully heard in vindication of what they called his rebellion against his sovereign. He boldly denied that either himself or his nation had ever acknowledged the supremacy of Rome; claimed his rights as a British King; justified the defence of his sovereignty, his home, and the homes of his people, with the manly firmness of his well-known character. Claudius was either pleased, or pretended to be pleased, with my father's bravery and constancy, and ordered us to be liberated on our pledges not to return to Britain, to make war on the Romans. The Emperor, also, made provisions for us suitable to the condition we had held in Britain, so far as this could be done. He was most gracious to us in every respect. We were not insensible to his kindness. Much as I was attached to British name, I rejoiced that I had the right to adopt the Roman appellation of Claudio, in honor of Claudius. This is the reason why I have been always known here as Claudia Rufino, instead of Gladus Ruffyth. We hired a house, and lived in quietness, each pursuing such studies as inclination prompted. I had duties to perform while in Britain, which made it necessary for me to understand the Greek and Latin languages there. The Hebrew I learned since I came here, from one whose history will be read when our names are forgotten. Through my studies and the numerous acquaintances formed here, I endeavored to forget the misfortunes of our house, but my poor father and mother were unable to bear up long. In a few years they departed, I trust, to a better world. Pudens had been a constant visitor at our house, and brought many of his friends there. They all professed to take a deep interest in conversation with me. The flattering compliments of strangers, no matter how learned or distinguished, gave me no pleasure:—But a single word of approbation from the severe judgment of Pudens always gave me great delight. I discovered that my efforts were stimulated by a desire to please him, and I had often seen his eye sparkle with pride and pleasure at any occurrence which enabled me to appear to advantage among his friends. I was never so happy as when his eye was upon me. It seemed to me as the sunlight that dispelled the clouds which had enshrouded all else that I valued in life. It was not his personal beauty, for he was not beautiful. It was not gratitude for the favor he had showed me, for I owed him no gratitude. He merely obeyed the commands of Vespasian. It was not his accurate judgment and unspotted integrity, for these only commanded respect and esteem. My feeling was stronger than these. There was a mystery in my emotions. I felt that there was a secret bond between us which neither had ever spoken of to the other. These emotions existed long before a word had been spoken on the subject of love. But, in good time, Pudens spoke the word, and our union, as you know, has been a constant joy to each other.

A young Spaniard, who came to Rome to complete his law studies, attached himself to Pudens, and thus became acquainted with me. He had no taste for the law, and he became a poet. He was one among the many who loaded me with compliments. In his manuscript Epigrammati—part of which I have translated and sent to Britain—he notices me frequently. In one epigram he announces, with a flourish of good wishes and compliments, that Pudens had taken the foreign Claudia for his wife. In another, after referring to my origin as a Blue-skin Briton, he is pleased to say that I possess the Roman wit, and Roman grace, and Roman form in such a degree, that Rome might place me among her daughters, or Attic matrons might deem me of Attic race. I refer to this for the purpose of showing that I was supposed to possess some powers of mind worthy the daughters of my brave and great father. But I acknowledge that I feel mortified when I see that so great a man as Marcus Valerius Martialis should pander to the prejudices which see nothing of value unless it be of Rome or Greece. The Romans indulge in these prejudices, and at the same time deny the traditions which prove our commingled Trojan and Grecian origin, and that one of our early kings was Brutus, a descendant of Æneas. This tradition is as well established as the existence or the siege of Troy. But our histories and traditions have been destroyed with our bards, our priests, our temples and our religion. The fate of Mona is but an example of the general destruction of all our records, our literature, and our works of art.

One day, after we had resided in Rome about eleven years, a remarkable prisoner was brought from Judea. It was asserted, by the men who had him in charge, that he had prophesied and performed miracles, during the journey to Rome, and, on that account, he was treated with great respect, although in bonds, and charged with sedition. He was allowed to go about with an attendant. He frequently called the people together, in the streets, and spoke to them touching a new religion. One day I went out to hear him. He was a man of small stature when in repose, but he seemed to enlarge in size as he became excited with his subject. He had a high, bold forehead, but the other portion of his head was thinly covered with brown hair; his beard was long and terminated in two points. His nose was acquiline, and his eyes were sparkling. His face was long and oval. He wore sandals on his feet, and had a blue tunic and a white mantle. He had an erect form and a military air. He spoke sometimes in Latin, sometimes in Greek, and when addressing the Jews, he spoke in Hebrew. He was evidently a learned man and an eloquent orator. I believed him to be under a delusion, but no one who heard him could doubt his sincerity. Remembering my own situation and that of my poor father, some years before, I sympathized with him as a prisoner, and invited him to our house. When he found that he would be detained until his accuser could bring evidence against him from Judea, he rented a house adjoining the one in which we lived. It was two years before he could procure a hearing. On the trial no evidence was brought against him, except his religious discourses and practices, and these he acknowledged and justified as a right belonging to every Roman citizen. He was acquitted and set at liberty. In his intercourse with me he seemed always more intent upon gaining information than on teaching his peculiar views. He inquired respecting my country, its inhabitants, their customs, their language and their religion. He did not appear to have heard any other than Cæsar's account of Druidism. That account, even as applied to Gaul, is not altogether correct. It is still further from the truth as applied to Britain. The Druds were skilled in astronomy, history, languages, and many valuable arts and sciences, and these were taught to the youth of the country, and to many who came from Gaul for instruction. It is true that many who came for instruction in these matters carried home with them such religious views as they thoughs proper to embrace. But the religion of Britain was not a unit, any more than its government. In the different kingdoms different views of religion existed. Even among the Druids themselves there were various sects. At the great battle of Caer Caradoc, the oath of fidelity was taken by each nation according to its own religious forms. I myself belonged to the sect of Druids, called, elsewhere, fire-worshippers. In our adoration of the sun, the better-informed always understood that they were worshipping Baal, the great Author of all, through the worship of his most glorious work. We had nine moral laws, which some alleged were delivered by Baal himself to his priests. They were very ancient, and were, certainly, recorded thoutands of years ago in the writings of Eolus, which were deemed sacred. These nine laws prohibited murder, stealing, falsehood, envy, and flattery, and enjoined love and respect to parents, mercy to all, and charity to the poor and to strangers; but the ninth commanded man to do even as he would be done by.

I gave an account of all this to the prisoner. He spoke of his religion as similar, in many respects, to my own. He said that we worshipped the same God under different names; that our laws were quite similar, in many particulars, to the ten laws taught by his master as commandments from God; that these laws, like ours, prohibited murder, stealing, falsehoods and envy, and, like ours, enjoined love and honor to parents; that all our nine laws were taught by his master, and especially the great fundamental rule that required us to do to others as we would that they should do to us.—His description of the life, teachings, and sufferings of Jesus of Nazareth upon the cross, was the most impressive and touching history I have ever heard He then, with great tenderness for my feelings, touched upon the terrible sacrifices of human victims, which were part of the religious ceremonies of the Druids. These he said, were not peculiar to the Druids. They existed among the Eastern nations, and he had no doubt that we derived them from our Eastern origin. But he declared that the great object of his master was to make one final sacrifice of his precious life as a full atonement for the sins of every nation who believed and repented; that this final sacrifice had put an end to all other sacrifices, whether the victims were human beings or the lower orders of creation. I had always looked upon our human sacrifices with horror. I never could reconcile them to my ideas of a just and merciful God. It is true that the victims were generally persons guilty of crimes, or prisoners of war; but if these were not to be had, innocent victims were sacrificed. I was impressed by the learning and faith of the prisoner. I had heard, from persons who had come with him to Rome, many of whom were well known to Pudens, of many wonderful things which he had done, and which, if true, proved that he was inspired by a superior power. The result of these teachings and our own reflections, was, that Pudens and Claudia became converts to the religion taught by Paul of Tarsus.

Soon after Paul had been tried and acquitted, and was at liberty to leave Rome, he informed me that Jesus, after his resurrection, appeared to his disciples and commanded them to go and teach all nations—to go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature, to preach repentance and remission in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.—"This command," said Paul, "came unto me as well as to the other disciples, but I am especially commanded to preach to the Gentiles. As faithful servants, we are bound to obey this last command of our divine Master. Your nation has especially attracted universal attention.—The Britons have become celebrated throughout the world for the religion of their Druids, the philosophy and poetry of their bards, and and the arts and sciences of their ovates. The skill and bravery of their warriors, their arms, their destructive war chariots, and their engines of defence have excited the admiration of the bravest and most skillful warriors throughout the Roman Empire, and twice have they driven from their shores the conquering legions of Julius Cæsar. During a hundred years they have maintained their independence against the power of the most warlike nation on earth. In the nine years' war, under the command of your great father, the sufferings and bravery of your countrymen have won the sympathy and admiration of all good men; and yet no one has carried the light of the Gospel to them. I will, therefore, take passage in a ship from Tyre—through the pillars of Hercules—to Britain, and the other Western isles, to do the will of my master." He then thanked me for the instructions I had given him in the British tongue. I replied that he had more than compensated me by his teachings in Hebrew, and in knowledge far more needful than either.—He took letters of commendation to some of my friends in Britain, and departed. He preached in many places in Britain, and in the adjacent islands. It was not his practice to set himself with violence against the prejudices and customs of the people, where he could do more good by a milder course. Instead of attempting to extirpate entirely the religion of the Druids, he endeavored to reform and to modify it. The modification of their temples, under his preaching, is a remarkable evidence of this. The circle of stone columns constituting the temples of the Druids were, in many cases, changed to the form of a cross. This was done by the erection of rows of columns, extending from the outside of the circle in a south, east, and western direction, and two rows leaving an avenue between them, extending in a northern direction. The columns were higher than the tallest man, and the numbers of those composing the avenue were equal to the number of communities who attended that particular temple. The columns composing the circle were equal, in number, to the twelve Apostles. Those in the wings were three in each wing. The altar on which victims had been sacrificed was left standing, as a rostrum from which the people were instructed in the new doctrine. All persons, who were akin to each other within the ninth degree, belonged to the same community. These temples have generally been destroyed by the Romans; but, as they have not penetrated into the north-western isles—particularly the island of Seog, where Paul was received with great favor—it is probable that the people in those islands will be permitted to enjoy their religion, undisturbed by the rude tread of our polished barbarians.

When Paul returned from Britain he went to Corinth; and while there, wrote to us an epistle, in which he informed us that the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ was now made manifest to all nations—that the Scriptures and the prophets were also made known to all nations, according to the commandment. In that epistle he expressed a strong desire to visit us again in Rome, on his journey to Spain, that he might be comforted with us by our mutual faith. That pleasure we enjoyed in good time. He visited us again. My house and all I had were at his command. He wrote many letters to the brethren while he made his home with us. The second letter to your beloved son Timotheus, after he took charge of the Church at Ephesus, was among the number. This gave us an opportunity of sending our greeting to one who is beloved by us all, and to urge him to visit us before the winter commenced. While Paul was with us, the circle of brethren increased, and we had much comfort in each other's society and instruction. Our happiness seemed as perfect as it could be in this world; but it was of short duration. The Roman outrages upon the Britons had increased under the reign of Nero. Arviragus, called by the Romans Prasutagus, died, leaving immense wealth to his daughters and to the Roman Emperor. But the whole of it was taken by the Romans. His daughters were violated, and his Queen, Boadicea, to whom he had become reconciled, was publicly scourged. This raised a flame throughout many of the kingdoms, and Boadicea, at the head of a powerful army, took vengeance into her own hands. She slaughtered one hundred thousand of her enemies, and captured and destroyed London, and other towns, in possession of the Romans. The legions of Rome were terror-stricken at first by the magnitude of her forces, and the rapidity of her movements, but they soon rallied, and at last, the Britons were routed and put to death in great numbers. The Romans were determined to revenge the slaughter and destruction which Boadicea had caused. The Christians and the Druids were regarded as the cause of all these injuries to Rome; and they were destroyed wherever they could be found. Nero's passions became inflamed against the Christians from this and some other causes, and Paul and Peter were executed by the orders of that tyrant. Peter was cruelly crucified; but Paul was beheaded, because it was unlawful to crucify a Roman citizen. The chief charge against Paul was that he had taught rebellion in Britain; but we all know that neither Paul nor the twelve laborers in the vineyard, who went on the same mission, taught any other political doctrine than that of rendering to Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's, as taught by his master when on earth; and there was no more proof against Paul, on this last trial, than there was on the first; but his judges were different in their passions and motives. God will reward him and them according to their works. Let us hope for better things under the reign of the new Emperor. I have, it is true, many painful recollections of his prowess in more than thirty battles with my countrymen, and you may have many sighs for your nation when you look upon the fresh laurels he has brought from Jerusalem He may have done many things in these wars which he would not, himself, defend, in calmer moments. But we all know that he is brave, noble, generous, and possessed of exalted abilities. I am willing to hazard my life in the success of his reign. I feel assured that God has raised him up to be a blessing to the whole world. I have not yet seen him since I was his physician and nurse. But he wrote from Jerusalem to say to Pudens, that he longed to see his preserver, the pride of the Britons, and the ornament of Rome." I confess to the weakness of desiring his good opinion, and I hope I do not sin when I feel a joy in such praise, from such a source. My heart flutters and my frame trembles as I anticipate the delight I shall feel when I see him again. What a change we shall see in each other Agna thowys ni in brofedigaeth.

This closes the history I promised for the instruction of your children. I rejoice that the task is finished, because, in relating the distressing scenes of the past, a sadness comes over my heart. But I trust that this will soon disappear in the realization of our bright hopes of the future.

Written by Claudia Rufina, at Rome, to Eunice, at Herculaneum.

How to Go Bed.—Hall's *Journal of Health* in speaking on this subject says:

"In freezing winter time do it in a hurry, if there is no fire in the room, and there ought not to be unless you are quite an invalid. But if a person is not in good health, it is best to undress by a good fire, warm and dry the feet well draw on the stockings again, run into a room without a fire, jump into bed, bundle up, with head and ears under cover for a minute or more, until you feel little warmth; then uncover your head, next draw off your stockings, straighten out, turn over on your right side and go to sleep. If a sense of chilliness comes over you on getting into bed, it will always do you an injury; and its repetition increases the ill effects without having any tendency to 'harden' you. Nature ever abhors violence. We are never shocked into good health. Hard usage makes no garment last longer."

Change.—Such are the vicissitudes of the world, through all his parts, that day and night labor and rest, hurry and retirement, endear each other; such are the changes that keep the mind in action; we desire, we pursue, we obtain, we are satisfied; we desire something else, and begin a new pursuit.—*Johnson.*

Wit and Gaiety answer the same purpose that a fire does in a damp house, dispersing the chills and drying up mold, and making all wholesome and cheerful.

What is the difference between an old bachelor and a pretty girl?—A pretty girl steels the hearts of others; an old bachelor steels his own.

Why was Adam the fastest runner that ever lived? Because he was the first in the human *race.*

The Legislature of New York costs the State over $2,500 every day.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

GRAFTING OLD APPLE ORCHARDS.

"Is it better to ingraft old apple orchards of an inferior kind, or to plant new ones of improved varieties?"

In considering this subject, much depends on the age of the trees in the old orchard. If they are past bearing, or nearly so, beginning to decay, it would be poor policy to expend time or money to graft on such stocks; but trees not too old—say not to exceed forty or fifty years from the time of setting—good, healthy trees, that have not been injured by ignorant and unskillful trimming, or some other cause, may be grafted to great advantage over cutting down the old trees and planting out young ones, in order to obtain the desired varieties of fruit. At all events, such has been my experience in fruit growing. My orchard has been set between thirty and forty years—all seedings. From six to eight years since, I commenced and finished my grafting, nearly. My grafted trees are now healthy, in good bearing order, with tops sufficiently large to bear from eight to twelve bushels of apples each. Seven years ago, I set a young orchard with trees of the usual size.—These are now just beginning to bear; but I believe I have not as yet gathered a bushel from any one tree in this orchard, while from the grafts I have gathered as above stated. The grafts on the old trees are equally thrifty, if not more so, than the young trees, and the apples of as good quality. But renovating the tree and regenerating the fruit by grafting, requires experience and attention. In the case of large trees, not more than one-third of the top should be grafted in one season. Hence it would require three years to complete the operation.

Grafting large trees is also attended with some expense, it is true; *but then it pays.* I have set over seventy grafts in one tree. One tree, grafted seven years ago, has a top sufficient to bear, in good seasons, from twelve to fifteen bushels of apples. It is of the *Golden Sweet* variety. This, however, is not an unaided result, it requires some little attention—not a large amount, however, if given at the proper time—in preventing the growth of sprouts from the original stock from robbing the grafts of their proper nourishment. For want of this trifling care, I have known several instances where the grafting of an old orchard resulted in but little benefit to the owner. Proper care, or knowledge, and a judicious application of that knowledge, is indispensable to success in the different callings and occupations of life.

D. LOTT.

Lottsville, Warren Co., Pa. Dec. 1858.

Butter Making.—There may be many ways to make good butter, but there is one way that will never fail. Have everything that pertains to it sweet and clean. In summer, a good, cool, dry cellar, is very essential. Place the milk in pans in the middle of the cellar, on a shelf, not too close together, nor admitting, in warm weather, nor indeed at any time, too much air. Pans that are much the largest at the top are best, and those that hold from four to six quarts are sufficiently large. Invariably skim the milk before it is loppered. It is best to be skimmed as soon as sour, which can be done in a tin cream tub, with a tight lid, which will hold as much as you can churn at a time, and which should be kept on the cellar bottom. The best butter is that when the cream does not stand too long before being churned. It should be churned every other day, at farthest. Let the churn in warm weather be rinsed with cold water, and set in cold water while churning. Boiling water should be taken to rinse the churn when it is cold, and the temperature will admit, before cream is put in for churning. The best butter we have ever eaten, has been when the up and down churn has been used.

When the butter has sufficiently come, take up in a tray or bowl, work out the buttermilk, and then pour over pure cold water, working it through that, pour it off, and add fine salt—an ounce to a pound. When this is thoroughly incorporated, set it in a cool place, until the morrow, when it should be worked with a ladle until the buttermilk is seperated, but not until it is greasy, when it is ready for packing. Keep the firkin covered with a thick cloth, under the lid, while the firkin is being filled, is all-sufficient.

I deem salipetre, or salipetre water, on butter, highly pernicious. Butter is like many other things, whose beauty and sweetness is much marred by too much handling. All know we can make butter white and of the consistency of cream, by beating. Hence to churn too long after it has come, to work too much, in water or out of water, will make white rancid butter. A word to the wise is sufficient.

N. S. B.—*Ib.*

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, FEB. 11 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

MONEY! MONEY!!—The approaching Court will be a favorable opportunity for many who owe us for subscription, advertising and job work, to call and settle. Those not coming to town can send the amounts with their neighbors who do come. This is intended for all who are indebted. If persons cannot pay all they owe us, (and none owe us very large bills, they can certainly pay us a part of the amount) We have payments to make, and must have money some how or another.

Jan 28, 1859.

The board of Canal Commissioners gave up the ghost and died a disgraceful death on the 25th of January, 1859. During the last few days of the existence of the Board, says the *State Sentinel*, some of the old and oft rejected claims were reconsidered and allowed. In one instance, so notorious was the injustice to the State, of allowing a rejected claim for more than $5000, that the holder could not even sell his warrant, after he had obtained it, although he offered a large discount! And such has been the public protest against it that the State Treasurer refused to pay it.

NEW POSTAGE BILL.—The Locofoco party are trying to increase the postage from 3 to 5 cents on letters, and to prevent the free circulation of papers in the Counties in which they are printed. Such a bill has been offered in Congress.

Hon. Wilson McCandless has been nominated by the President to the Judgeship of the U. S. Court at Pittsburg, left vacant by the resignation of Judge Irvin.

The receipts and expenditures, and other advertisements, occupy a great part of our paper this week, to the exclusion of many other matters.

We advise our readers to carefully examine the accounts of the County, as published this week. We may have something to say hereafter on the subject.

The Hollidaysburg Bank has changed hands, and is now owned by substantial men in Centre County. The notes now pass current.

Hon. Simon Cameron, U. S. Senate, and Hons. John Covode and S. A. Purviance, H. Representatives, have our thanks for favors.

Hons. E. D. Gazzam, and Wm. P. Schell of the State Senate, and Williams, Walker and McClure, of the House, have our thanks for many favors.

RELIGIOUS.—By divine permission, the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier expects to preach in the Stone Church, at Bloody Run, on Sunday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, in the English language.

Speaking of the Democratic Senatorial caucus against the Tariff, *The Philadelphia North American* says:

"The people of Pennsylvania have suffered long and much under the despotic misrule of Democracy; but the charm is broken and the sceptre has at length departed. They declared their independence, once for all, last October, and no frauds, no miserable deceptions, no false pretenses can recall that glorious act of emancipation."

Scott Legion of Central Pennsylvania.

A meeting of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of the counties of Blair, Cambria, Bedford, Huntingdon; and neighboring counties, will be held at the Logan House, (Corporal Keeffer's) Hollidaysburg, on the evening of the 22d February, inst., for the purpose of organizing a "SCOTT LEGION."

Col. JACOB HIGGINS,
Capt. D. H. HOFIUS,
Capt. WM. WILLIAMS,
Sergt. J. L. KIDD,
Corp. JNO. KEEFFER.

Feb. 9, '59.

Washington, for the past three or four weeks, has been visited by prominent Democratic politicians from all parts of the country. *The States* says that the sentiment among them appears to be universal that the leading issues of the next Presidential canvass will be the tariff and acquisition of territory, coupled with a bold and energetic foreign policy. "And the impression is equally universal that the man who six months hence is the best type in popular esteem of these ideas will be the nominee at Charleston. Platforms are voted nuisances, if a man is not put on them of the stuff to live up to them.—The platform this time must be the candidate."

The Democrats of Ohio, in purity and integrity assembled at Columbus, draw it milder.—Representative Fineflock offered a resolution of instructions to the Buckeyes in Congress "to use their influence and votes to procure the passage of the bill now pending in Congress to place thirty millions of dollars at the disposal of the President of the U. States for the purchase of Cuba."

Letter from Baltimore.

The Weather—View from the Monument—Improvements—A novel Steamship—The Convicted—Lectures, &c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5, 1859.

Mr. EDITOR:—We are having a very mild winter here, while they are having snow and sleighing in the north. We have rain and mud, though we have also had much fine weather.

Taking advantage of a fair day, we repaired to the Washington Monument to get a view of the city and surrounding country. In every direction, the low, dark, forest-covered hills stretch away in the distance, without any grand and lofty mountain on which the eye may rest, or to break the monotony of the view. In the vicinity of the city the country is dotted with farms and splendid country seats, for which the rolling character of the ground furnishes the most beautiful situations.

To the southeast is a good view of the Patapsco, with the numerous white sails of vessels that are constantly going out and coming into the harbor, with here and there a curling wreath of smoke from the steamers. Fort McHenry and the Light House are seen a short distance below the city. The principal part of the city lies south of the monument, and is spread out over almost as many hills as ancient Rome. It is only 130 years since Baltimore was laid out, and 60 acres of land purchased at 40 shillings per acre, to be paid in money, or tobacco at one penny per pound; and even up to 1773, the merchants were compelled to send their advertisements to Annapolis or Philadelphia, there being no newspaper then published here. Now it is the third city in the union, and its population reckoned at a quarter of a million, and it is now the greatest flour market in the world.

Adjoining the monument grounds the Peabody Institute is in course of building, and bids fair to be a great addition to the public buildings of the city. The jail and penitentiary are being rebuilt, and the Exchange buildings, where the Post Office is kept, have been remodeled and much beautified and improved.

One of the greatest curiosities of modern ship building, is the cigar-shaped iron steamer, built by Ross and Thomas Winans, South Baltimore. It is built entirely of iron, 180 feet long, 16 feet wide in the middle, perfectly round, and runs to a point at both ends, alike. It has 4 engines, and the paddle-wheel stands cross-wise in the middle, cutting the vessel nearly in two. She is entered by two hatchways on top, about 30 inches in diameter, and lighted by two rows of glass windows, 6 inches in diameter. She has been built by her ingenious and energetic proprietors, as an experiment, with a view to attain the fastest possible speed of travel on water, with safety. She cannot burn, and looks as though she might run either over or under the waves without danger.—Whether she is intended to carry passengers or not, we cannot say, but presume *not*, as ladies are strictly prohibited from entering, and surely, how can a fashionably extended skirt pass through a thirty-inch hatchway? We will not be much surprised if the concern runs to Europe in three or four days, or if it don't run at all; though in a short trial-trip, the other day, she gave satisfaction to her builders.

There are six persons now confined in this city, awaiting the execution of the law for murder. Two are to be executed on the 11th, one white and one colored man. Besides these, there are five more cases for murder on the docket of the Criminal Court, which makes the largest number ever known in the history of Baltimore.

The course of Lectures before the Mercantile Library Association has been a brilliant one, as it could not fail to be, with such lecturers as Bayard Taylor, Ralph Waldo Emerson, E. H. Chapin, Dr. Plummer, and other worthies. The popular course at the Maryland Institute has been none too popular. Dr. Boynton is now giving a course on Geology, which is deeply interesting and instructive. He is an able teacher of the science.

We hear nothing of the health of the city, and suppose it to be all right.

VANDARA.

Awful Calamity.

A HUSBAND, WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN BURNT TO ASHES WITH THEIR DWELLING HOUSE.—It is our painful duty to record one of the most horrible and distressing fires and loss of life, last night, that has ever happened in our country or cities, accompanied by awful circumstances. Last evening, about 11 o'clock, a two story frame house, situated just out of the line of Allegheny City, in Reserve township, and occupied by a man named Rogers, by trade a carpenter, with his family, caught fire, and before they could be rescued, he and his wife and six out of seven children were burnt to ashes.

This Rogers and wife had, it seems from the evidence of the neighbors, for sometime given themselves up to hard drinking, and though he owned the property on which he lived, yet so worthless had he become that the family had been supported by the neighbors out of charity. He and his wife frequently had quarrels, and so common had their quarrels and noises become to the neighbors that but little attention was paid to them.

Screams were heard by the neighbors in the house before the fire was discovered by them, but supposing they were, as usual, occasioned by a druken fight, and as they were known to have been drunk all day, nothing was thought of till the flames were seen. But it was too late; the father and mother, were consumed in the first story, while the cries of poor innocent children, the innocent victims of the infernal vice of their parents, went up in hopeless agony from the second story, where the merciless flames had encircled them with their fiery and fatal wreaths before human aid had reached them. The only one saved was a boy who got out on the porch.

The house was dry and burned like a flash. All that human aid could do, was done, but it came too late. The two cities and neighborhood are thrilled with horror at this occurrence.

The house stood by itself, near the head of James street, Allegheny city.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

Gen. Cass has been attacked twice lately with apoplectic symptoms, and the other night had the doctor with him all night, and till late in the morning. His friends were much alarmed; as yet, however, the fact has been kept out of the newspapers.

The Kansas Gold Mines, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.

Highly flattering accounts of the Kansas gold mines continue to be received. A rich quartz vein has been discovered at Ralston's Fork, 12 miles from Auraria, and shot gold abounds in several localities.

The Fort Defiance dates by the Santa Fe mail are to December 21. They says that the Navajo Indians acknowledge losing 200 lives, 20,500 sheep and horses, the destruction of 1,000 huts, and an immense quantity of grain altogether valued at upward of $100,000, during the late war.

Mr. Yost, in a letter to *The Santa Fe Gazette*, intimates that there is a disposition to deal too harshly with these Indians, and says that if certain terms are exacted it will turn them from the pursuits of industry and agriculture, by which they now support a whole nation of 12,000 souls, and sustain 350,000 sheep and 60,000 horses, and make them robbers and plunderers.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 3, 1859.

"Osawatamie" Brown who had been pursued and surrounded at Eureka by the Deputy Marshal and posse, succeeded in making his escape on Monday into Nebraska. A small detachment of troops, sent by Col. Sumner to aid in the capture of Brown, returned on hearing of his escape.

The world moves! On the motion of Mr. Grow of Penn., the Homestead Bill was passed in the House of Representatives on the 1st. inst., by a vote of 120 to 76. This bill gives to every head of a family, who is a citizen or has declared his intention to become such, 160 acres from any unappropriated land belonging to the U. States, on the simple condition that he shall make his home upon it and cultivate it.

Had this bill become a law fifteen years ago, it would have saved a vast deal of public corruption, and would have added immensely to the power and happiness of the country.

—Now let us see the vote on it in the Senate.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A WESTERN IDEA.—An idea about as magnificent as Mr. Ellett's plan of 'slack-watering' the Ohio, is started by the St. Louis *Democrat*, It is nothing less than to unite the waters of the Upper Arkansas, the South Platte and the Kansas rivers, into one stream to fill the bed of the latter, and make from the three inconsiderable and almost useless streams, one broad, deep, navigable river, that would open the far West country clear to the base of the mountains, and into the new auriferous regions, whither emigration and civilization is now powerfully attracted. The river thus created would be equal to the Missouri in magnitude. Had'nt the *Democrat* better wait till the Pacific Railroad is built?

WHY CUBA SHOULD BE ANNEXED.—The Cincinnati Enquirer gives as a reason why the people of that city should desire the annexation of Cuba, that were that island in the Union, *whiskey*, and some other products and manufactures of the Buckeye State, would be sold in that metropolis of pork and strychnine whiskey, and shipped to Cuba. This we consider conclusive. The most bitter opponent of Buchanan's administration must acknowledge the cogency of this argument. Cuba must be annexed, if Los Cubanos will buy Cincinnati whiskey, and there need be no more argument upon the subject. We hope that "the recommendation of the Executive" will be acted upon at once, and the $200,000,000 appropriated without any speechifying, for nothing *stronger*, or more *spirited* can be said concerning this great measure.—*Daily News.*

Indiana Lecomptonism is going the Cuba "better." Last week, Senator Heffren introduced a joint resolution, which, after a long string of "whereases," in regard to the outrages committed by the Spanish Government on our flag, &c., 1st. Instructs the Senators and requests the Representatives in Congress from the State to vote for the passage of a law placing the entire strength of the nation at the disposal of the President, to compel satisfaction for all our past grievances, and any new outrages, either upon any of our citizens, or the power and dignity of our flag or nation. 2d. Recommends that, in case the army and navy should be called out for any such purpose, the taking, holding and annexing the island of Cuba, as an indemnity for the outrages committed on our Government and its citizens.

A challenge to skate was given by Miss——, of Salem, a Di Vernon young lady, who saucily gave out that if any of the male gender could catch her, she would forfeit a kiss. The Boston Herald says that an athletic negro, hearing of the challenge, gave chase, and soon his arm encircled her waist. Her brother, however, averted the impending smack by presenting the fellow with a five dollar bill, telling him to 'slide.' The African started on a 'bender' with the funds, remarking audibly that he 'wouldn't give five dollars to kiss any wite gal libin'."

A new paper, with the title of the *Milky Way*, is about to be established in Buffalo, N. Y. The prospectus don't say so, but we presume, from the name, that it will furnish its readers with their butter and cream.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for February Term, 1859, 21 Monday, 14th day.

Duncan McVicker, Schellsburg; Jacob M. Barnet, E. Providenue; Philip Cuppet, Napier; Philip S. Croft, M. Woodberry: Joseph Fisher, W. Providence: James Fink, Hopewell: George W. Figart, Broadtop: George Fluck, Liberty: Henry S. Fluck, M. Woodberry: Axander Fletcher, Southampton: Jonathan Hackeroad, Colerain: Michael Halderbaum, Bedord tp.: Reuben Mock, M Woodberry: Charles McLaughlin. Jr., E. Providence; ThomasH. Murray, W. Providence: Lewis May, Cumb. Valley: James Madara, M. Woodberry: Charles Pensyl, Colerain: Henry Reimund, Bed. Borough: Geo. Stockman, Monroe: George Tewell, Southampton. John Whetstone, Napier: Michael Weyant, Union: Solomon Williams, W. Providence.

PETIT JURORS.

Jesse Ash, Cumb. Valley: Dr. G. W. Anderson, Bedford tp.: Alvey Boylan, Juniata: James Burns, Jr., do.: William Beckheimer, Union: Nicholas Boor, Cumb. Valley: D. Boyer M. Woodberry; A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg: Jer. Bowles, Bedford tp.: Wm. Cook, Londonderry: Wm. Defibaugh, Monroe: Joseph Dull, Juniata: John Evans, Londonderry: Martin Evans, Monroe: Samuel Elliot Cumb. Valley: Samuel Griffith, St. Clair: Mark Housare, Southampton: Samuel Han, M. Woodberry: Wm. Keyser, Juniata: John Keith, M. Woodberry; Adam Kettering, S. Woodberry: George K. Lysinger, Bedford tp.: Peter F. Lehman, Juniata: Adam F. Miller, Harrison: Jeremiah Mentzer, M. Woodberry: Michael Miller, St. Clair. Wm. Nycum, Juniata: Samuel Nicodemus, S. Woodberry: Jacob Rinehart, Broadtop: Robert Ralston, S. Woodberry: John Smouse, Snake Spring: George Stiffler, Bed. Borough: Daniel Stoler, Liberty: Frederick Schnebly, Bedford tp.: Lewis A. Turner, Juniata: Henry Taylor, Napier: John C. Vickroy, Cumb. Valley: John Zook, M. Woodberry.

MARRIED.

On the 23d, ult., by Rev. Saml. Yingling, Mr. Henry P. Beegle, of Bedford township, to Miss Rachel J. Fickes, of Union tp.

DIED.

On the 17th of Feb., inst., EMILY RUTH, eldest child of Wm. P and Margaret Mickle, aged 13 years.

The day of her departure was also the anniversary of her birth. What solemn thoughts crowd the mind on an occasion like the one recorded above. Life and Death go hand in hand together! The dear departed was one of the most affectionate and dutiful children—obedient to her parents, and kind to her brother, sisters and friends A few days before her departure, and before fell disease had destroyed her intellect, she expressed an anxious wish to be with her Saviour in Heaven. Let not her friends mourn as those who have no hope, for their loss is her eternal gain.

"Softly, softly blow, ye breezes,
Gently o'er our EMILY fly!
Lo, she slumbers, slumbers sweetly;
Softly, zephyrs, pass her by."

D.

On the 31st ult, in Bedford Tp., Mrs. ANNA MARGARET HAFER, aged about 32 years.

Death, the common enemy of mankind, assails us in many various forms, and wrings sorrow from our hearts at almost every period of our lives.

In the death of our departed friend, he assumed his mildest form—sweetly she sank away to rest—yet deep and poignant is the blow he inflicted. A fond mother has been bereft of an only child, the solace of her declining years. Truly, the joys of earth are few to aged parents mourning the loss of their offspring; the buoyancy of youth, the forming of new ties, cannot cheer such desolate hearts as theirs.—But, sorrowing mother, there is a hope for you, lighter than all the pleasures this sublunary life could afford; it is a re-union in Heaven.—A few more changes in this little sphere of trials—then, if faithful, you shall meet her in that spirit-land, where the pangs of separation are forever unknown. But that mother weeps not alone, another has been stricken and smitten of God. He who kindly alleviated every want, and, subduing his own feelings, sat by the side of his bosom friend, smoothing as much as possible her exit from this transitory life. Who can paint the anguish of his heart, when the awful reality burst upon his mind!—She is gone, forever gone—the family circle is now broken—the helpless babes are now too deprived of that care and affection, which a mother alone can bestow. Grievous, indeed, has been this bereavement, but there is comfort in the assurance that an all-wise Providence doeth all things well, although his ways are oft times dark and mysterious, and past finding out; yet what we know not know, we shall know hereafter. "She cannot come unto you, but ye can go unto her."

Our lamented friend, though retiring and unobtrusive in her manners, was beloved. We have heard expressions like this: "We knew her, and loved her;" and we, too, in visiting her sick chamber, learned to love her. As we gazed upon the ravages which disease had made, and beheld the sufferer meekly resigned to her fate, we could not but appreciate the sustaining power of our blessed religion, in the dark hour of affliction. She had given her heart unto God, and though she could have desired to live for the sake of those little ones entrusted to her care, yet her language was, "I am perfectly willing to submit to the will of my Heavenly Father." A short time previous to her death, she became a member of the church of Christ, and in the solemn ordinance of baptism, dedicated her offspring to the Lord; solemn and impressive is the scene, when a dying mother gives her babes into the care of Him "who hears the young ravens when they cry," and "careth for the lilys of the field," feeling that He will also care for them.

Notwithstanding there are pleasing reflections connected with the decease of our friend, yet the sympathetic tear must flow, for he who cannot feel for another's woes, never himself endured or never profited by the stroke of calamity. SUE.

BEDFORD, Feb. 7, 1859.

On Saturday evening, the 5th inst., after a short illness, at his residence in Friends Cove, Mr. FREDERICK SMITH, aged 64 years, 1 month and 22 days.

It is our painful duty to record the rather sudden departure of this good father, neighbor, and friend. The deceased was a native of Friends Cove. His departure is a severe bereavement, not only to his now afflicted and much esteemed consort and fatherless children, but also to the whole Cove, of which he was an obliging and useful member.

The writer has been acquainted with him for about 3 years, and he can say, to know him, was to love and respect him. He was always kind and benevolent, constant in visiting the sick and afflicted. As a christian, he was exemplary, and truly consistent in profession.

Thus has the wife and the children lost an affectionate and kind husband and father, and the church to which he belonged (Lutheran) a warm friend and member. But to his praise be it said, he was a true christian friend to his brethren of the German Reformed church, who worshiped in the same church. His seat was seldom vacant. But he has gone to the many mansions of his Father's house.

And whilst the distressed family, the church and the neighborhood, mourn their loss, they have this comfortable assurance, their loss is his gain. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was his emphatic answer to the writer, and calmly, and quietly, and prayerfully, he met the messenger death. "Weep not for me, when I am gone, when I am gone."

C. F. H.

On the 3d inst., in Bloody Run, Mr. JOHN S. CROUSE, aged 38 years, 8 months and 23 days.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the "Bedford Riflemen," held at the Court House, in Bedford Borough, Feb. 5th, 1859, Capt. A. J. SANSOM was called to the chair, and Lieut. T. H. LYONS appointed Secretary. Capt. Sansom, in a few appropriate remarks, announced to the company the death of their esteemed fellow-member, JOHN S. CROUSE, of Bloody Run, when, on motion of Lieut. Lyons, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with unfeigned sorrow and regret of the death of JOHN S. CROUSE, our fellow-soldier, and that in his death the company has lost an active, efficient and brave member, and his country one who would have served it in time of need with the most courageous fidelity.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the bereaved widow and relatives of the deceased, in this the time of their sorrow and distress. Unable to assuage or reach and remove the distress overwhelming the hearts of those afflicted ones—which God, who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," alone can do—still we desire to convey to her and them our heartfelt sympathy, and some small token of our respect for the deceased.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning, in memory of the deceased, for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That Wilson P. Mower, Adam Lyttle and Wm. Dibert be a committee to prepare and deliver a copy of these resolutions to the widow of our deceased fellow-soldier.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered in the minutes, be signed by the officers of this meeting, and be published in the Bedford papers.

A. J. SANSOM, *Pres't.*
T. H. LYONS, *Sec'ty.*

$50 REWARD!

AT a recent meeting of the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford, it was unanimously Resolved, that the above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person or persons who may be caught in the act of maliciously setting fire to any building or buildings within the limits of said Borough.

By order of the Board.
JACOB REED, C. Burgess.
H. NICODEMUS, Sec'ty.
Feb. 11, 1859.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that the election for managers of the Company, will be held at the house of James Frasher, in Schellsburg, on the first monday, the 7th day of March, next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M. Stockholders please attend.

PETER SCHELL, Sec'ty.
Feb. 11, 1859.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Middle Woodbury Township, about the 1st of Nov last, a small Red Heifer, supposed to be about one year old; a small piece off, and slit in the left ear; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

G R. BARNDOLLAR.
Middle Woodbury, Feb, 11, 1859.

ELECTION.

AN election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the Public House of Miss ELIZA COOPER, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 7th day of March, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. McDOWELL, Sec'ty.
Chambersburg, Feb. 11, 1859.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1858.

SAMUEL DAVIS, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said County, from January 4th, 1858, to January 3d, 1859.

TREASURER, DR.

To cash received from Collectors.

John L. Hill, Juniata tp.,	1854	$40 60
Jac. A Nicodemus, M. Woodberry,	"	10 00
John Alstadt, St. Clair,	1855	3 48
B W Garretson, Bedford Borough,	1856	26 75
Elias Gump, Colerain tp.,	"	26 75
John Dasher, Hopewell tp.,	"	25 00
Henry Eguilp, Napier tp.,	"	15 00
Henry Horn, Schellsburg borough,	"	22 19
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry tp,	"	44 21
Jacob Smith, Bedford borough,	1857	267 50
John A Osborne, Broad Top tp,	"	199 50
Adam Barnhart, Bedford tp,	"	363 81
Samuel James, Colerain,	"	211 00
Henry Rose, Cumb. Valley tp,	"	169 70
Jonathan Feightner, Harrison tp,	"	135 00
Alexander Davis, Hopewell tp,	"	160 00
Jonathan Hurley, Juniata tp,	"	112 84
John B Zook, Liberty tp,	"	32 08
Noah Tipton, Londonderry tp,	"	190 20
Philip Cuppett, Napier tp,	"	328 50
A Morgart, E Providence tp,	"	178 20
William Masters, W. Providence tp,	"	116 72
Daniel Horn Schellsburg borough,	"	222 00
James Smith, St. Clair tp,	"	23 00
Amos Ash, Southampton tp,	"	51 42
I. M. Imler, Union tp,	"	4 71
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry tp,	"	101 46
Henry S. Fluck, S. Woodberry tp,	"	415 00
Daniel Shuck, Bedford borough,	1858	491 23
Lemuel Evans, Broad Top tp,	"	166 00
Jacob Reighart, Bedford tp,	"	80 00
Jacob Shoemaker, Colerain tp,	"	361 00
John Morgan, Cumb. Valley, tp.	"	238 60
John E. Miller, Harrison tp,	"	114 00
Solomon Steel, Hopewell tp,	"	60 00
Henry Horn, Juniata tp,	"	35 00
George F Steel, Liberty tp,	"	138 00
Michael Bone, Londondery tp,	"	65 00
Anthony Smith, Napier tp,	"	123 91
Chris. Felton, Jr, E. Providence tp,	"	82 00
Thos. Richey, W. Providence tp,	"	135 00
Emanuel Statler, Schellsburg bor.	"	275 00
John Smouse, Snake Spring tp,	"	75 00
William Kirk, St. Clair, tp,	"	228 99
Jared Hanks, Southampton tp.	"	192 50
Isaac Pressell, Union tp,	"	47 50
J A Nicodemus, M. Woodberry tp,	"	162 00
John B Fluck, S. Woodberry tp,	"	535 00
To money borrowed from Elizabeth Rea,		320 00
do do John Brice,		50 00
do do do		8500 00
do received from Dr. Hunt for use of Court Room,		1500 00
To taxes on unseated lands;		4 00
County,		823 18
Road,		71 65
School,		481 02
Whole amount received,		$18355 20

CONTRA CR.

By amount paid on checks drawn by Commissioners in favor of sundry persons, as per statement below,	$11409 68
By amount paid Grand and Petit Jurors during the year 1858,	1174 6'4
By amount paid Constables attending Jurors,	73 12½
By amount of premiums paid on scalps of foxes, wolves, &,	261 32½
By Treasurer's Salary	185 00
By amount of School Tax on unseated lands, paid to School Directors as per receipts,	466 64
By amount of Road Tax on unseated lands, paid to Supervisors, as per receipts,	71 62
By amount paid County Auditors and Clerk, for 1858,	70 00
Total paid out	$13712 01½
" Received	18355 20
Balance due Treasurer	$356 81½
To be added, uncurrent and counterfeit money	60 00
	$416 81½

Statement of checks above referred to.

Building and repairing bridges,	$1252 87
Viewers of roads and bridges,	251 00
Constables,	107 74
Assessors, (including return of delinquent militia men to Commissioners)	315 25
A J Baylor, crying Court, scrubbing and and attending to Court House,	88 25
Repairs of Public Buildings,	210 77
Interest on Borrowed money,	504 00
Commissioners:	
Wm Whetstone,	89 60
H J Bruner,	96 00
C Evans,	110 00
J Beckley.	12 00
John Mower, Esq, Att'y for Commissioners,	50 00
H Nicodemus, for services as Clerk to Commissioners,	245 93
Costs on Commonwealth cases,	333 12
Supporting criminals in penitentiary,	63 41
Hugh Moore, late Sheriff, costs, &c.,	115 69
Wm S Fluck, Sheriff, costs, &c,	161 45
Hugh Moore, late Sheriff, for boarding pr'rs,	582 69
Meyers & Benford, printing,	270 75
David Over, do	153 23
G W Bowman, do	49 00
Insurance of Public Buildings,	60 91
Moneys refunded,	78 17
Triennial assessments,	148 23
Elections,	651 81
S H Tate, Proth'y fees and expenses to Harrisburg,	97 81
Dockets furnished for Prothonotary's Office,	125 62
Appropriation to Agricultural Society,	100 00
Wm M Hall Esq. Clerk to Auditors for '58,	25 00
Borrowed money paid and notes lifted,	928 44
State Treasurer, for D Over, late Treasurer,	810 65
D Over, late Treasurer. money due State, for exonerations not allowed,	287 00
D Over, late Treasurer for money due State,	2375 72
Stationery,	5 14
Miscellaneous,	708 64
Total of checks,	$11409 68

Statement of moneys due to the County of Bedford, on the 3d day of January, 1859.

From Collectors, as follows:

Samuel Clark, St Clair tp,	1848	$200 09
Samuel Carn, Bedford Borough	1852	9 79
Jac A Niconemus, M. Woodberry,	1854	78 28
Benj W Garretson, Bedford Bor.	1856	25 85
Thomas W Horton, Broad Top tp,	"	8 85
John Dasher, Hopewell tp,	"	157 01
John A Osborne, Broad Top tp	"	96 44
*Samuel James, Colerain tp	"	61 25
Jonathan Feightner, Harrison tp	"	16 84
Alexander Davis, Hopewell tp	"	12 58
John B Zook, Liberty tp	"	22 38
Noah Tipton, Londonderry tp	"	89 15
Philip Cuppitt, Napier tp	"	69 04
Abram Morgart, E. Providence tp	"	87 31
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg Bor	"	8 42
James Smith, St Clair tp	"	548 04
Isaac M. Imler, Union tp	"	62 58
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry tp	"	368 11
Daniel J Shuck, Bedford Bor	1858	394 30
Jacob Reighart, Bedford tp	"	506 40
Lemuel Evans Broad Top tp	"	289 15
John Shoemaker, Colerain tp	"	214 84
John Morgan, C Valley tp	"	358 32
John E Miller, Harrison tp	"	161 60
Solomon Steel, Hopewell tp	"	261 87
Henry Horn, Juniata tp	"	100 58
George F. Steel, Liberty tp	"	125 71
Michael Bone, Londonderry tp	"	247 67
Wm Carnell, Monroe tp	"	407 56
Anthony Smith, Napier tp	"	390 32
Christian Felton, E Providence tp	"	137 88
Thomas Ritchey, W Providence tp	"	25 72
Emanuel Statler, Schellsburg Bor	"	25 77
John Smouse, Snake Spring tp	"	88 90
Wm Kirk, St Clair tp	"	558 31
Jared Hanks, Southampton tp	"	183 45
Isaac Prussel, Union tp	"	141 33
J A Nicodemus, M. Woodberry tp	"	461 42
John B Fluck, S Woodberry tp	"	389 47
Stonerstown Bridge Bond (about)		200 00
		$7605 75

*Since paid in full.

Statement of Moneys owed by the County of Bedford:

To John Sill,	$2000 00
To James Rea,	600 00
To Elizabeth Rea,	50 00
To John Brice,	5000 00

NOTE:—On some of the amounts due from Collectors, interest has accrued and from some, commissions and exonerations are to be deducted.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford Borough, and did audit and adjust the accounts of S. Davis, Treasurer of said County, for the year 1858, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due to, and owed by, said County and that we have found the same to be correct.

As witness our hands, this 31 day of January, 1859.

HENRY B. MOCK,
JOHN W. CRISMAN,
JAMES C. DEVORE,
Auditors.

Attest, B. F. MEYERS,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerks.

Report of the County Auditors to the Auditor General, January 3d, 1859.

SAMUEL DAVIS, ESQ., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

TREASURER DR.

To Tax on Real and Personal Estate.

To aggregate amount outstanding at last settlement	$8990 18
To aggregate amount assessed for 1858	7039 94
To amount received on unseated lands	820 50
	$16850 62

CONTRA CR.

By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts	$8099 00
By Commissions allowed collectors on $9324 80 at 5 per cent	466 24
By exonerations allowed collectors for 1858 and previous years	422 68
By Treasurer's commission on $8578 72	85 78
By amount uncollected for 1858 and previous years	6891 88
	15965 74
	16359 62
Amount due Commonwealth	393 88

Tavern Licenses, Dr.

To amount of for 1858	$775 00

Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipts	736 25
By commission on $775 00	38 75

Ale and Beer Licenses,	Dr.
To amount of for 1858	$10 00

Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipt	9 50
By Commission on $10 00	50
	$10 00

Hawkers and Pedlars' Licenses,	Dr.
To amount of for 1858	$8 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, per receipt	7 60
By commission on $8 00	40
	$8 00

Billiard Rooms,	Dr.
To amount of for 1858	$5 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, as per receipt	4 75
By commission on $5 00	25

Ten Pins,	Dr.
To amount of Licenses for 1858	$12 50
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	11 87½
By commission on $12 50	62½
	$12 50

Distilleries,	Dr.
To amount for 1858	$40 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00
By commission on $40 00	2 00

Breweries,	Dr.
To amount of licenses for 1858	$15 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	14 25
By commission on $15 00	75

Circuses,	Dr.
To amount of licenses for 1858	$50 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	47 50
By commission on $50 00	2 50
	$50 00

Eating Houses,	Dr.
To amount of licenses for 1858	$50 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	30 00
By commission on $50 00	2 50
By amount due the Commonwealth	17 50
	$50 00

Retailers,	Dr.
To amount of license for 1858	$602 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	410 90
By commission on $602 00	30 10
By amount paid G. W. Bowman, for publishing list for 1857,	24 00
By amount paid D. Over, for publishing list for 1858	24 00
By amount paid Meyers & Benford for publishing list for 1858	24 00
By balance due Commonwealth	89 00
	$602 00

Militia Fines,	Dr.
To aggregate amount outstanding for 1857 and previous years at last settlement	$2155 60
To agregate amount assessed for 1858	1212 50
	$3368 10
Contra	Cr.
By amount uncollected for 1858 and previous	$2169 50
By amount of 5 per cent commissions allowed collectors for 1858 and previous years	29 49
By exonerations allowed collectors for 1858 and previous years	329 59
By amount paid sundry persons, as per statement below	476 86
By amount of Treasurer's commission on $899 61 at 1 per cent.	8 99
By balance due Commonwealth	413 76
	$3368 10

Statement of Receipts and expenditures of the Military Fund of Bedford county for the year 1858, *showing amount received from each collector separately, and the amounts paid to each person in accordance with the act of Assembly.*

Received as follows:

From		
do	Jacob Evans,	$30 40
do	Henry Eguif,	39 43
do	John Furrey,	48 93
do	Jocob Smith,	10 45
do	Adam Barnhart,	64 60
do	John A. Osborne,	9 05
do	Samuel James,	35 12
do	Henry Rose,	10 05
do	Jonathan Feightner,	25 00
do	John B Zook,	38 95
do	William Carnell,	50 23
do	Philip Cappitt,	46 55
do	Abraham Morgret,	38 48
do	Daniel Horn,	11 88
do	Amos Ash,	46 28
do	I. M. Imler,	14 47
do	H. S. Fluck,	54 15
do	Daniel J. Shuck,	22 00
do	Thomas Ritchey,	5 00
do	John Smouse,	24 00
do	William Kirk,	44 37
do	Jared Hanks,	76 50
do	J. A. Nicodemus,	58 00
Total received		899 61

Paid out as follows:

To Hopewell Rifle company, per order of Capt. Thomas W. Horton,	$50 00
To Broad Top Rifle Rangers, per order of Capt. Joseph Reed,	75 00
To Bloody Run Blues, per order of Capt. William States,	75 00
To Cumb. Valley Blues, per order of Capt. James Haney,	75 00
To Bedford Riflemen, per order of Capt. A. J. Sansom,	75 00
To Assessors for returning 2393 men to Brigade Inspector at 2 cents each,	47 86
To G W. Bowman for printing for 1857,	7 00
To D. Over " " '58	6 00
To Meyers & Benford " " "	6 00
To County Commissioners and their Clerk,	60 00
Total paid out	476 86

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said County, do hereby certify, that, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, they met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford Borough, and did audit and adjust the accounts between Samuel Davis, Treasurer of said County, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

As witness our hands, this 4th day of January, A. D., 1859

HENRY B. MOCK,
JOHN W. CRISMAN,
JAMES C. DEVORE.
Auditors.

Attest, B. F. MEYERS,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerks.
Feb. 11, 1859.

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of medicine in the village of St. Clairsville, night calls promptly attended to.

Office opposite the St. Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.

Feb. 11, 1859.-6 mo.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, that an Election will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 19th day February, inst., between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M., to elect a President and twelve directors to conduct and manage the affairs and business of said Company, for the ensuing year.

D. WASHABAUGH,
E. L. ANDERSON,
JOB MANN,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
O. E. SHANNON,
FRANCIS JORDAN,
JOS. W. TATE,
WM. P. SCHELL,
JOHN ALSIP.
Committee.

Feb. 4, 1859.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CHAMBERSBURG AND BEDFORD TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY for the year ending Jan. 12th, 1858.—

To ball. at last settlement	$2,940,00	By am't expenses	$1,890,02
To Receipts for Tolls	3,590,10	Dividends paid since last settlement	494,00
	6,530.00	Unpaid Div'ds	2,086,22
			$4 471,15
			4,471,14
Available balance			$2,059.86

T. B. KENNEDY,
Feb. 4, 1859.-3t President.

ONE MONTH OF BARGAINS,

BEFORE TAKING STOCK.

GREAT inducements offered to CASH purchasers! All kinds of winter DRY GOODS REDUCED, viz: Coburgs at 50 worth 75, Merinoes at 18 and 25, worth 25 and 37½, Alpaces, Silks, Delaines, Shawls, Ribbands, dress trimmings, Shirts and Drawers, Comforts, Flanels, Linseys, Sattinets, Cassimers, Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c. All selling off very CHEAP, by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
Feb. 4, 1859.-1m

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN.

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for parade on TUESDAY, the 22d day of FEBRUARY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform, (with plume.) and 10 rounds of blank cartridge A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain.
WILLIAM DIBERT, O. S.
Feb. 4, 1859.

LOOK OUT!

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., by book account or otherwise are hereby notified to call and make settlement immediately, or their account will be left with a proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

Feb. 4, 1859.-h SAMUEL SHUCK & CO.

NOTICE.

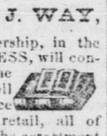
THE managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent, on the Capital stock, payable after the 1st day of February inst.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Feb. 4, 1859.- Treasurer.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice



Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge Hoofland's German, Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of histories geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use, Wolffe' Schnidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

Bedford County ss.

L.S.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Wm. H. Irwin and —— his wife and his heirs, and James N. Lane and —— his wife and his heirs, and all others interested in the premises

GREETING;

We command and firmly enjoin you that laying aside all business whatever, you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said Court to be held in Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to show cause if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler and John Whitsy, on their complaint against you, before our said Court, duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court in order to perpetuate the same agreeably to the Constitution of our Government and the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.—Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford the 23d day of November A. D. 1858.

Jan. 14, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE following persons have filed their petitions for license in the Clerk's Office, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Session of the peace of Bedford County, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next:

Shannon Mullin, Bedford tp.	Tavern.
John B Castner, Broadtop "	"
Frederick Hilderbrant, Juniata tp.	"
Joseph Gonden, " "	"
Peter Kinsey, " "	"
David Hagey, Liberty "	"
Isaac B. Kay, " "	"
William Dibert, West Providence tp.	"
Philip Steckman, " "	"
P. G. Morgart, " "	"
Frodrick Berkhimer, St. Clair "	"
John A. Snively, Schellsburg Borough.	

S. H. TATE, *Clerk.*

Clerk's Office Jan. 28, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fi. fa., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 14th day of February 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All defendants', John King & Thomas King's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 287 acres, more or less; about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story mansion house, 13 tenant houses, store house, ware house, one iron forge, saw-mill, coal house, large new bank barn, 2 frame stables and other out-buildings thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of James Fink, Jacob Steel, John Gates, and others, known as the Bedford Forge property.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 206 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Lucinda Piper and others—known as the John McInay tract.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less, with a log house thereon erected, on the waters of Yellow Creek; adjoining lands of Piper and Fink, George B. Kay's heirs and others, in the name of John King.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land, containing 402 acres, more or less; adjoining the Bedford Forge and others, in the name of Stephen Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 404 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Richard Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 404 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Joseph Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 409 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, known in the the name of Samuel Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 424 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others in the name of Alexander Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 413 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of John McIlnay.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 374 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of David Piper.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 385 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Timothy Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Israel Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 392 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others in the name of Zachariah Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 421 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of John Boyd.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 429 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of William Davis.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 432 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Isabel Davis.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 441 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of William Piper.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 477 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others; in the name of John Hardin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 442 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Ignatius Hardin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 434 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of James Wilson

ALSO—One tract of land containing 2372 acres, more or less; about 100 cleared and under fence, with one charcoal furnace, one bloom forge, with four refining fires, one mansion house, one brick office and store house, ware house, 13 tenant houses, 6 stables one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, coal house, iron house, and other out-buildings thereon erected; adjoining lands of James Eichelberger, on the North, Henry Gates and Eli Finke, on the South and West, and Broad Top on the East—known as the Lemons Iron Works property.

ALSO—One tract of land in Woodcock valley known as the Bender ore bank containing 256 acres, more or less; adjoining lands of Stephen Weimer and others.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land containing 33 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others; warranted in the name of Thomas and John King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 429 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of John Cheney.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 428 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Maria Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 374 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Hannah Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 425 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of George F. Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Peter Swope and J. King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 70 acres more or less, adjoining the above and others in the name of Casper Fluck; known as the Fluck ore bank.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 15 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others—known as the Daughinbaugh improvement.

ALSO—One tract of land containining 100 acres more or less, adjoining Martin Hoover on the west and others, being a part of the Dyke's tract.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less; adjoining Martin Hoover on the east and others, being a part of the Dyke's tract; and all the above described lands situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John King and Thomas King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 40 acres more or less; about all cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of James Price, Henry Gates and others—situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 265 acres, more or less; about 50 acres, cleared and under fence, with 2 dwelling houses and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of William Iams, Solomon Smith and others.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less; about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling and kitchen attached and log barn thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Deft, William Iams, Arnold Lashley and others.

ALSO—One other tract of land containing 53 acres, more or less, unimproved, adjoining lands of John Johnson, John Bennett and others.

ALSO—One other tract known as the mansion place, containing 265 acres, more or less; about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with dwelling house and store room attached, double log barn, frame stable, and other out-buildings thereon erected; adjoining lands of Mrs. Nancy Elbin, Elza Mellfish, Joshua Browning and others. And all the above described lands situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Lashley.

ALSO—All Defendant, D. S. Berkstresser's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land, called Buck Bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less; about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half plank house thereon erected; adjoining lands of Wm. Forrester, on the west and the Juniata river on the north and east—situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of D. S. Berkstresser.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Hopewell, fronting about 60 feet on front street and extending back to the furnace race and to an alley, on the north, lying triangular, containing about one eighth of an acre—situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 86 acres, more or less; about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, cabin house and double log barn thereon erected; adjoining lands of William Blackburn, Isaac Cappett and others—situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Tawney.

ALSO—All Deft, William Patton's interest, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, bounded by lands formerly owned by Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton and James Cunningham & Co., containing 106¼ acres and allowance, &c., being the same tract, with the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of William Patton.

ALSO—All Deft's interest in and to a certain two story plank house, toll and dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet—situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, erected on and over the road of said Company, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto, with the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 44 acres, more or less; about 2 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected; adjoining lands of William Thompson, James Ray, Watsons heirs and others—situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Richardson Deft.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown fronting 27 feet on main street and extending back about 220 feet to an alley, with a two story plank house thereon erected, adjoining an alley on the Northeast, and lot of Dominick Feeny on the South, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John McCaffey and wife Deft's

ALSO One tract of land containing 190 acres, more or less; about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, double frame barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Abraham Sills, Anthony Zimmers, and others, situate Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Reighart Deft.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown fronting 55 feet on main street and extending back 220 to an alley, with a two story frame store house thereon erected, adjoining other lots of Deft. Joseph Crisman on the north and fronting 220 feet on street running from the Juniata River to the town of Saxton on the south. Situate in Liberty township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Crisman.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 21, 1859.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their acounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, for Confirmation on Tuesday the 15th day of February, next at the Court House in Bedford.

The account of Joseph Imler, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Fickes, late of Union tp. dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Esq., Guardian of Caroline Conley, formerly Caroline Miller, one of the daughters of Thos. B. Miller, dec'd.

The second account of Samuel Brown, Esq., Surviving Executor of the last will, &c., of John Keefle, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of John Bausly, Esq., Guardian of the Minor Children of John Grubb, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of John L. Grove, Administrator of the Estate of David F. Cheney, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Mahala Weimer, Administratrix of the Estate of James Weimer, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas G. Wright, Administrator of the Estate of Rebecca Wright, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Burgerd, Guardian of Sarah S. Kelly, and of the Minor Children of Jacob S. Kelly, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., Guardian of Phoebe, Catharine and Susan Snerly, minor Children of William Snerly, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Gochenour, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin Hull, Esq., Executor of last will, &c., of Hannah Hull, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of David Gochenour, Executor of the last will, &c., of J. Gochenour, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The first account of John C. Riffle, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of John B. Longenecker, Administrator of the Estate of Abel Griffith, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of David Lingenfelter, Administrator of the Estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Shuck, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Cartright, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The final account of Jacob Beckley, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Hancock, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Louisa Hammer, late of Cincinnati Ohio, dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Kinsey Ake, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of John C. Vickroy, Administrator of the Estate Susan Bruner, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The administration account of Daniel Helsel administrator of the Estate of Jacob Helsel, late of Bedford tp. dec'd.

SAM'L H. TATE, *Register.*

Register's Office, Jan. 14, 1859.

CANCER CURED,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR LOSS OF BLOOD.

Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c., cured in a short time, without the knife, by

Dr. MacNICHOL,

(Colleague of the late Dr. Lounsberry, Dec'd.)

No. 59. North FIFTH Street, below Arch, Phila.

The remarkable success which has attended the treatment of Cancers, Tumors, &c., by *Dr. MacNichol*, for a number of years past, has attracted the attention, and in many instances has secured the hearty approval of many eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, who are no longer willing to risk the dangers and uncertainties of *cutting*.

Cancer can be Cured!—if properly treated and promptly. A great majority of the cases of Cancer, can be effectually cured. The numerous patients, from every section of the country, who have been cured under this method of treatment is a guarantee of its superiority over every other known system.

Those who may be afflicted with these diseases, and desire further information or advice, will please address *Dr. MacNichol*, when they will receive prompt attention and a Copy of Phamplet, on the treatment of Cancers—free of charge.

White Swelling, Hip Disease, Scorfulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the *Mouth* and *Throat*, Ulcerations of the *Bones*, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, and all diseases of the *Skin*, permanenly cured, and proper remedies sent—carefully packed—by Express to any part of the country.

In every case a plain description of the disease is required. Address, DR. MACNICHOL, No. 59 North 5th. St., PHILAD'A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Lounsbery & Co's Celebrated *Imperial Depurative*, the best and most reliable Family Medicine of the Nineteenth Century, for the cure of all diseases originating in Impurities of the Blood.

Jan. 28, 1859.-3m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, upon the estate of Kinzey Ake, late of Union township, deceased, —all persons, therefore, knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 7, 1859. Adm'r.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorantat Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PRO. O. J. WOOD for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

☞THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance through some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.—*Woman's Advocate*, Philadelphia.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly,
S. T. STOCKMAN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely.—In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.—Yours &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
And sold by all good Druggists.
Jan. 14, 1859.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 14th day of February, next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 14, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.
Bedford, April 30, 1858

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken after will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks, while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 1858.-zz.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at February term (14th day) 1859.

John Hoyle	vs	Wm. Keyser
Levi Hardinzer	"	John C. Morgart
Fred. Hillderbrand	"	C. H. Krener
A. Blairs use	"	John Blair et. al.
Juniata School District	"	L. A. Turner
William Oss	"	Arnold Lashley
T. McCauley & Co.	"	John Davidson & Co.
James Entriken	"	D. Washabaugh et. al.
Joseph Burgess	"	Wm. Keyser et. al.
Henry Gates	"	Milford James
Jonathan H. Dicken	"	Jesse Dicken Jr.
Wm. Forbes	"	Patrick Burns et. al.
Dr. G. W. Anderson	"	A. E. Cox.

S. H. TATE, *Proth'y.*

Proth'y Office, Jan. 21, 1859.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and Landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Poe, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.-tf.

##

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

634 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wiesers creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste.
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1858.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Jo. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—Also 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. Also 320 ACRES, well timbered and watered, in St. Francis County, Missouri. Also 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. Also 428 ACRES timbered land, 2 miles south of Rainsburg on the road to Southampton. Also 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. Also five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broadtop coal land. Also 110 ACRES of first quality lime stone land a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vondersmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

For the present I may be found at Mrs. Cook's Hotel. WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 7, 1859.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hoisery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858–1y.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., *&c., &c.*

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, *&c., &c., &c.*

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

UNION HOTEL, Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township; all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MAHLON H. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 14, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in West Providence tp., on the Estate of Peter Barndollar, late of West Providence Township, dec'd all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAS. M. BARNDOLLAR,

Jan. 7, 1859. *Adm'r.*

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music ranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Estate of Samuel Carteright Dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel Carteright late of Middle Woodberry Township Bedford County dec'd all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned at Claysburg Blair County Pa. *DANIEL SHOCK.*

Dec. 24, 1858. *Adm'r.*

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

August 6, 1858.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

August6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:—

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce.*

Nov. 19, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance.* Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Dr. F. C Reamer, Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

WM. C. LOGAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞ Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

SHRYOCK & SMITH, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds. French, German and American Lithograph, and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec, 24, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

BEDFORD Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.–3m

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR.

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevre, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De-Beigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts *&c.*

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tufted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H. D. PEUGH's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 5. 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Hummel's Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. HICKOK.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Using a new filling, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on Liberty Street, Bedford, Pa.

R. D. BARCLAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

Dissolution.

THE firm of TAYLOR & MOWRY is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by JNO. TAYLOR, who will hold himself ready at all times to accomodate the public with *Leather* on the most reasonable terms.—The books of the firm will remain in the hands of John A. Mowry for settlement, and all persons interested are earnestly requested to call and make settlement at once. All those neglecting this notice may expect after the first day of February next to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Dec. 31, 1858.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of Bedford Academy will commence on Monday next, 22d, inst.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Nov. 19, 1858. *Principal.*

THE GREAT PURIFIER—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞ TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞ THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞ GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 185", he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Scearcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. McCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones. JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine. her

JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.–6m.

DR. WALTON'S AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED, YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

RICH FALL GOODS!

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Shea, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Borough,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 7, 1859. O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business men.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week—Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

J. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Oct. 1, 1858.–2y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

CASH BUYERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of GOODS for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Dec. 3, 1858.–2m.

THE MENGEL HOUSE, Valentine Steckman, PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

EXCHANGE BUILDING, BEDFORD, Pa.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c *&c.*, are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22,1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BRODE.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Sept. 24, 1858.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 8, 1857.